TRANSITION PRIORITIES

Mary Glackin | Deputy Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | NOAA
June 13, 2008

Menu

Priority Issues for the Public

NOAA's External Environment

The Transition

NOAA Priorities

- Climate
- Water
- Coasts
- High-Impact Weather
- Ocean & Marine Life
- Transportation
- Infrastructure

Moving Forward

An ill wind for gas prices

Traders say that even though you're already paying for the hurricane season, the price could spike to $6 a gallon if catastrophe strikes.

By David Goldman, CNNMoney.com staff writer
Last Updated: May 22, 2008: 2:34 PM EDT

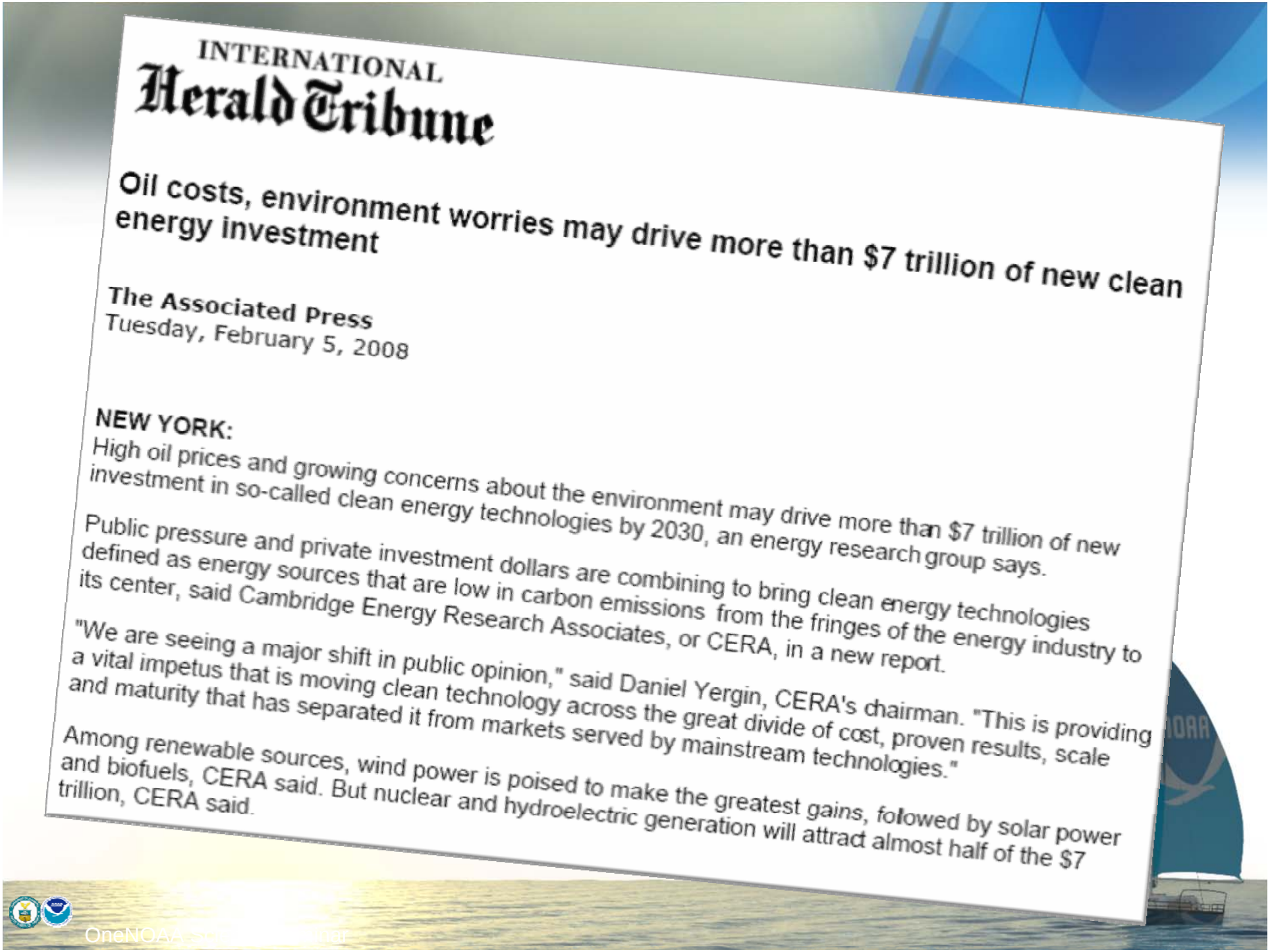
NEW YORK (CNNMoney.com) -- Batten down the hatches: hurricane season starts on June 1. It's expected to b
a rough one, threatening to upend refineries and disrupt pipelines in the southern United States.

And that could send gas prices, already nearly 20% above what they were last year, soaring even higher.

That's what happened three years ago when the Gulf Coast was battered by two hurricanes - Katrina and Rita - in the span of a few weeks.

"With the market the way it is now, a move in crude because of a hurricane could really be exacerbated," said MF Global energy analyst Don Luke.

Peter Beutel, oil analyst at Cameron Hanover Beutel, said if a Katrina-like hurricane were to hit in July, gas prices could go as high as $5 or even $6.



INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Oil costs, environment worries may drive more than $7 trillion of new clean energy investment

The Associated Press
Tuesday, February 5, 2008

NEW YORK:
High oil prices and growing concerns about the environment may drive more than $7 trillion of new investment in so-called clean energy technologies by 2030, an energy research group says.

Public pressure and private investment dollars are combining to bring clean energy technologies defined as energy sources that are low in carbon emissions from the fringes of the energy industry to its center, said Cambridge Energy Research Associates, or CERA, in a new report.

"We are seeing a major shift in public opinion," said Daniel Yergin, CERA's chairman. "This is providing a vital impetus that is moving clean technology across the great divide of cost, proven results, scale and maturity that has separated it from markets served by mainstream technologies."

Among renewable sources, wind power is poised to make the greatest gains, followed by solar power and biofuels, CERA said. But nuclear and hydroelectric generation will attract almost half of the $7 trillion, CERA said.

Priority Issues for the Public

December 2007 to March 2008

December 2007	NBC-WSJ
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Terrorism	12
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Environment	6
Education	--
Budget deficit	4
Other / unsure	3

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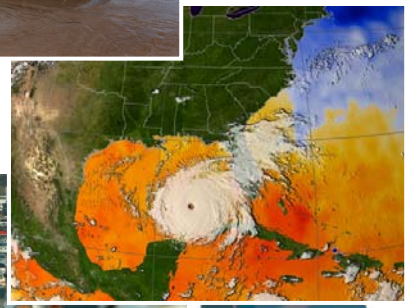
NOAA's External Environment

- Coastal community growth, vulnerability, and environmental impact
- Increasing stress on ocean and coastal resources
- Freshwater availability and managing droughts and floods
- Increasing global attention to impacts in the Arctic and Antarctic
- High-impact weather
- Increasing pressures on transportation systems infrastructure

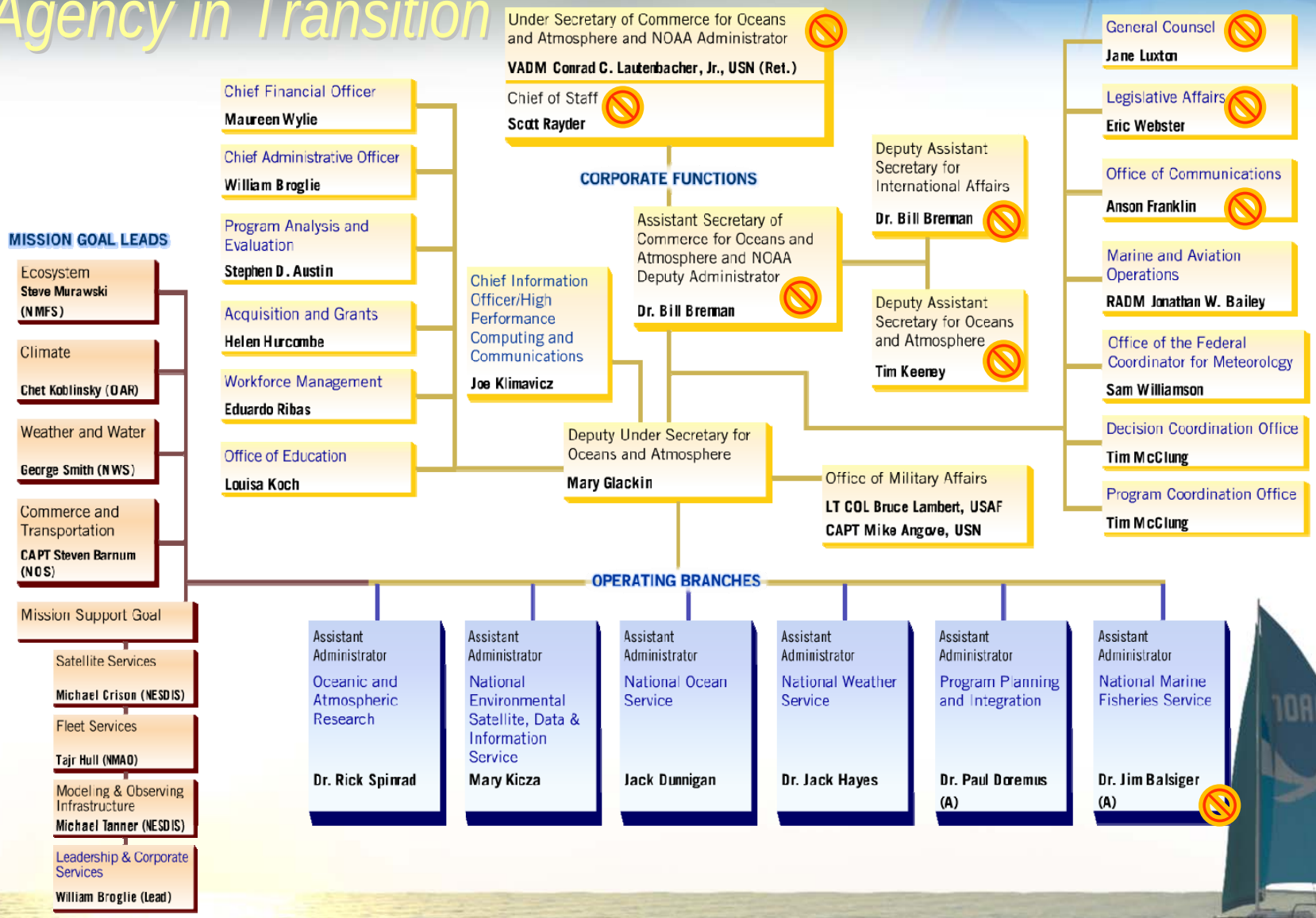
Climate change may provide an additional stressor to all of these



NOAA

An Agency in Transition



The Transition

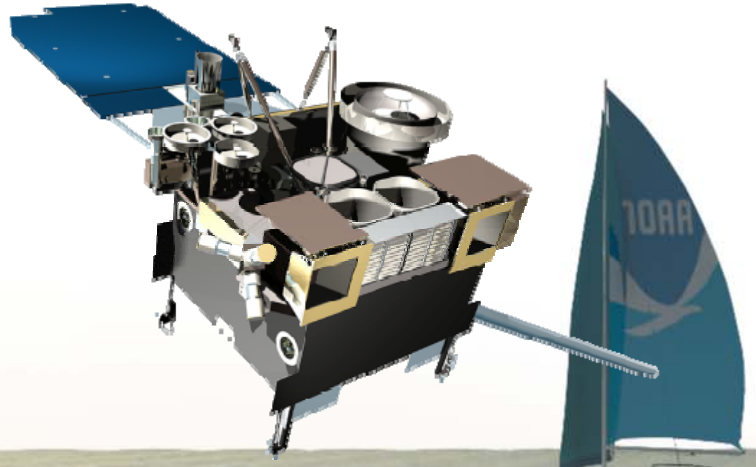
Why Prepare?

- Capitalize on change
- Communicate how NOAA adds value to society
- Communicate growing demand for NOAA's products & services
- Develop support for strategic priorities

The Transition

Leadership Priorities

- Climate
- Water
- Coasts
- High-Impact Weather
- Ocean & Marine Life
- Transportation
- Critical Infrastructure



Climate

Demand

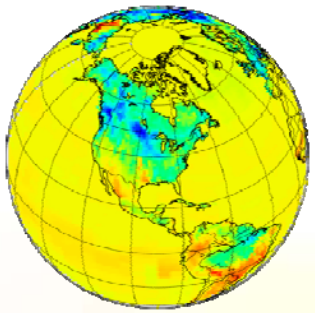
Operational challenges for many industries and governments

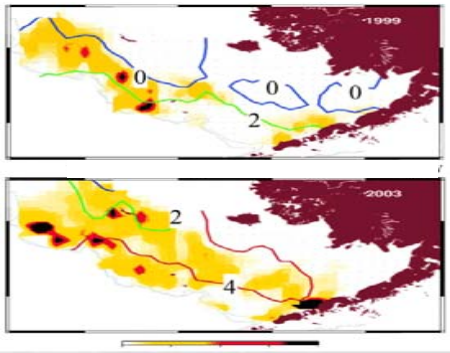
Increasing public demand for relevant and reliable climate information

NOAA Response

Create a National Climate Service to provide information for decision making

Foster a National Climate Service partnership among federal agencies and across sectors





Water

Demand

Growing challenges created by changes in population, agricultural, energy demands, and climate

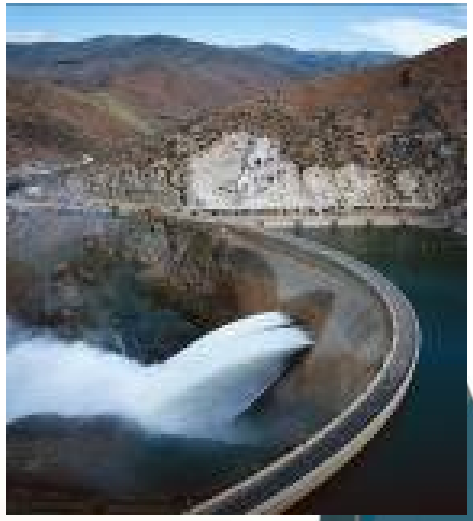
Drought has become more commonplace

Increasing water allocation conflicts

Managers require more predictive information

NOAA Response

Further integrate NOAA capabilities and work with federal partners to predict complete water cycle



Coasts

Demand

Multiple and complex problems are increasing the pace and scale of impacts

Independent and fragmented management regimes

Current management approaches fail to keep pace with cumulative impacts

NOAA Response

Integrate NOAA capabilities

Promote national priorities and framework

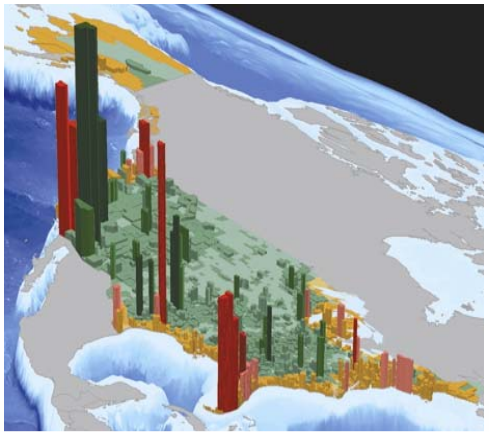


Figure: County Population Change (1970 – 2000) in 1000's of people

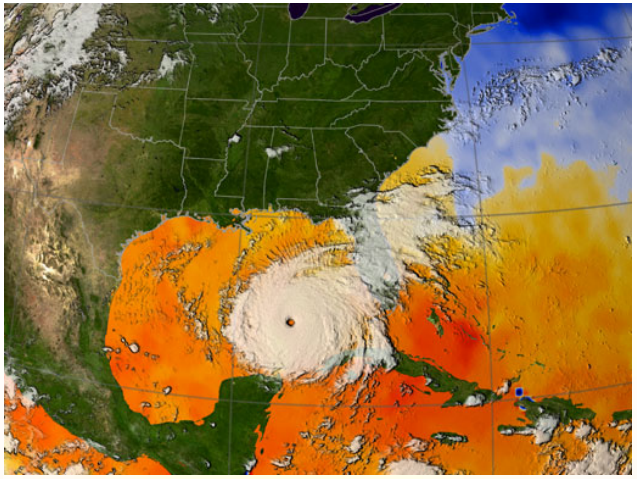
- Red: coastal counties
- Green: non-coastal counties

High Impact Weather

Demand

US residents face a range of hazards

Continued significant impacts to lives and livelihoods



NOAA Response

Contribute to the nation's disaster response planning

Continue to improve the forecasts and delivery

Ocean & Marine Life

Demand

Growing challenges associated with climate change and resource use

Critical to the vitality of the US economy

NOAA Response

Conservation and management of species protected under the MMPA and ESA

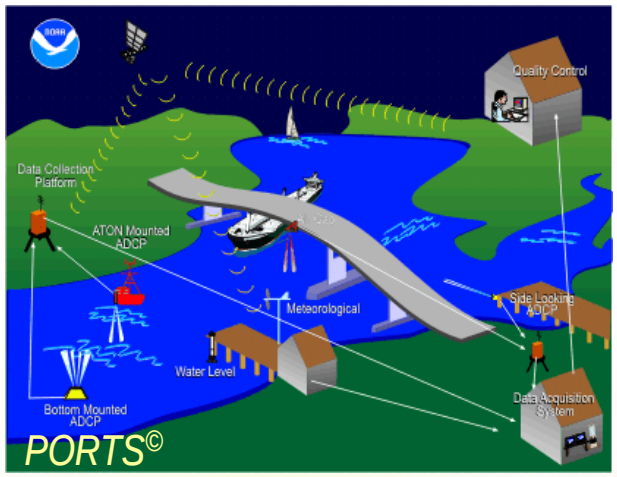
Implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act

Transportation

Demand

Aging air, surface and marine transportation infrastructures

Increasing congestion delays, accidents and costs



NOAA Response

Provide transportation-specific weather, navigation, positioning, and emergency response products and services

Provide leadership for aviation weather in Next Generation Air Transportation System


Air Gap Sensor – Long Beach, CA

Infrastructure

Satellite systems, ships, aircraft, buoys, and other observing systems

High performance computing and associated facilities are critical to our performance

Clearly defined capabilities and increasing future requirements

Moving Forward

Critical elements for success

GEOSS

Education, Outreach & Extension

Regional Collaboration

Communications

DRIVEN BY THE WIND

OR SETTING OUR COURSE?